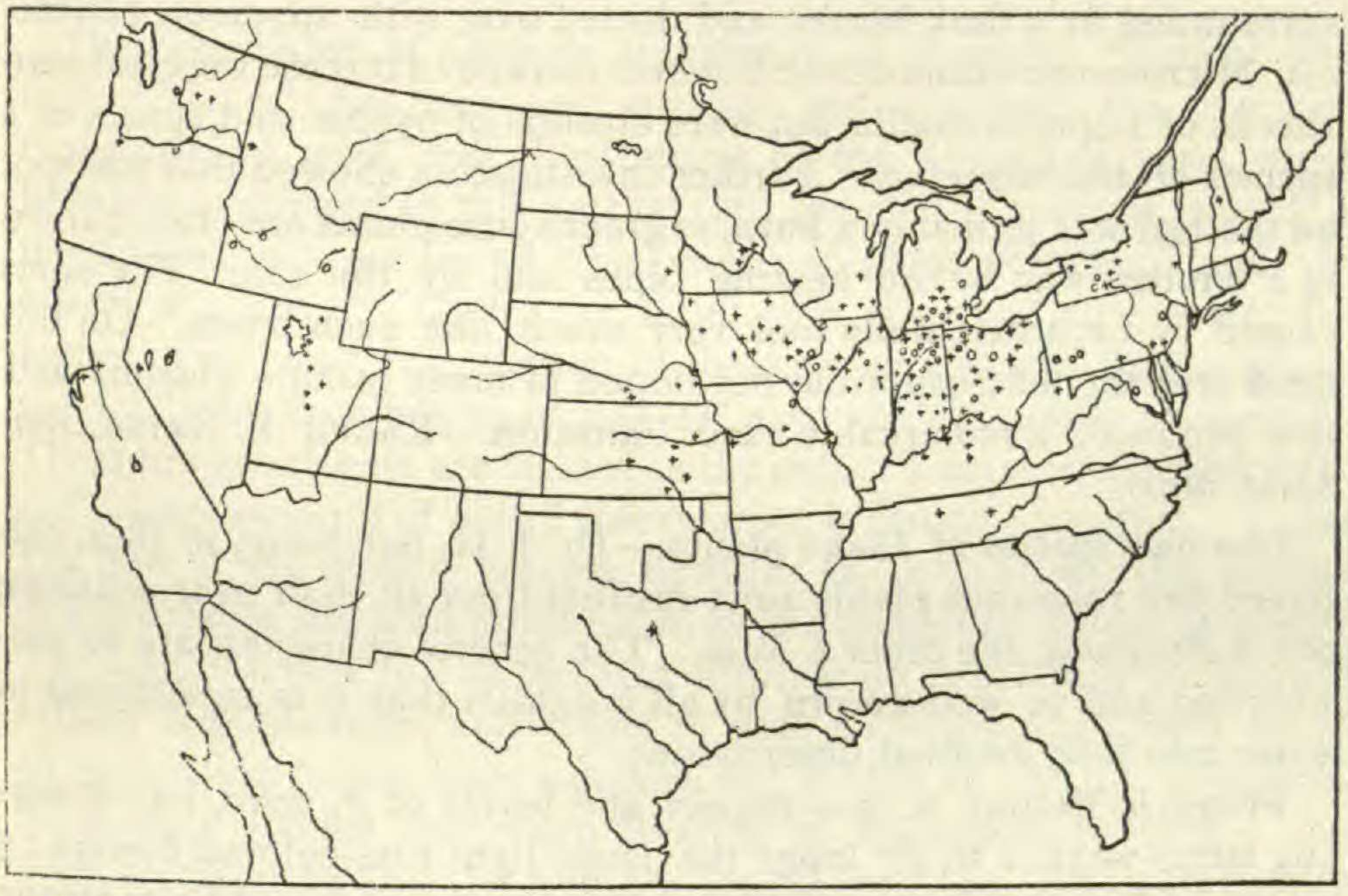
first year; the following year they were abundant and large; the third year they were very abundant and smaller; the fourth year other vegetation began to choke them out. Insect or fungus enemies may have aided in subduing them, but there are no observations confirming this theory.



The accompanying map indicates the localities in which prickly lettuce has been found, so far as known to the writer at the present time, October 30, 1895. The circles represent localities from which specimens have been examined. The crosses represent reports of localities not yet confirmed by specimens.

This note is published for the sake of obtaining further information about the distribution of the plant; therefore, botanists and others whose attention may be called to it are specially requested to forward to the writer information regarding other localities where it has been found, or where it has been introduced and afterward exterminated.—LYSTER H. DEWEY, *Washington, D. C.*

A curious coincidence.—The leaves of several India rubber plants (*Ficus elastica*), growing in the Massachusetts Agricultural College greenhouses, are considerably disfigured by the attacks of *Leptostromella elastica* Ellis. This fungus produces large, ashy grey, dark-bordered spots on the leaves, of a definite and usually oval or elongated form. On these light colored areas the perithecia break out in minute black dots. The effect is very noticeable on the dark green leaves and would seem to be most characteristic and unmistakable. When

therefore I observed in the same house a leaf of a banyan (*Ficus religiosus*) spotted in precisely the same manner, so far as could be seen with the naked eye, there seemed to be little doubt that the disease had spread from the one species of Ficus to the other. The leaf in question was disfigured by the characteristic light colored, dead area surrounded by a dark border and dotted over with apparent perithecia. Microscopic examination however showed that these were not perithecia of Leptostromella but were clusters of hyphæ and spores of a species of *Macrosporium*. Farther investigation showed that the spot on the leaf was probably a burn, as greenhouse plants are often burned in a similar way by the heating pipes and by the sun. The spots caused by Leptostromella look very much like such burns. On this dead area the macrosporium developed in many minute clusters and thus produced a remarkably exact imitation.—RALPH E. SMITH, *Amherst, Mass.*

Two new species of Idaho plants.—Dr. J. H. Sandberg, in 1892, collected two rosaceous plants quite distinct from all their near relatives; one a *Fragaria*, the other a *Rosa*. The generic characters are so pronounced and so well-known by all botanists that it is superfluous to enter into long detailed descriptions.

Fragaria Helleri, n. sp.—Aspect and leaves of *F. vesca*, but flowering stems weak, 1 to 2^{dm} long: the large light rose-colored flowers 1.5 to 2^{cm} in diameter nodding on curved pedicels: scattered hairs among the superficial achenes: ripe fruit not collected.

Rosa Macdougali, n. sp.—Stem with few epidermal spines or frequently none: infrastipular thorns none: leaves and size of flowers nearly as in *R. lucida:* flowers solitary at the ends of short leafy branches: fruits densely spiny.—By the last character this plant is at once distinguished from all other North American roses.—JOHN M. HOLZINGER, *Winona, Minn.*